GROUGE MOINTOSH TROUP.

We are informed, by telegraph, of the death of ex-Sovernor Troup, of Georgia, which event occurred at his sidence in Laurens county, April 26. Governor Troup Combiguee river, then included within the Territory of Georgia, but now within the boundaries of Alabama. Governor Troup was descended from a family long known for its faithful services in the cause of the infant colonies. His grandfather, Captain John McIntosh, fought nies. His grandfather, Captain John McIntosh, fought bravely in the army of West Florids, and when the war of the Revolution broke out attached himself to the Royalist cause. He fled from Georgia and settled in the interier of Alabams. His daughter married in England a gentleman of the name of Froup, and the subject of this sketch was the issue of that marriage. One branch of the Mcintosh family affiliated with the Indians, and Governor Troup had two cousins wno were chiefs in the tribes west of the Mississippi. Another branch attached themselves to the American cause in the war of the Revolution, fought in the war of 1812-15; and Col. John S. McIntosh, who died in the city of Mexico, was among the bravest of the brave on the bloody field of Molino del Rey.

woming, toggs: in the war of 161-10; and col. John S. Mcintosh, who died in the city of Mexico, was among the bravet of the brave on the bloody field of Molino del Rey.

George McIntosh Troup was prepared for college at an academy on Long Island, and actewards graduated at Princetum with high honors. In the year 1800 he returned to Georgia. From 1801 to 1806 he represented Chatham county in the State Legislature. In 1806 he was elected to Congress, and represented his district till 1816, supporting the administrations of Jefferson and Mudison. He made a great rensation in the House, being a ferrid, impassioned speaker, and warm in defending the interests of his State. In 1816, he was elected to the United States Senate, over Dr. Bibb, and in 1823 he was chosen Governor of Georgia. During his administration the States of Georgia was brought in collision with the general government, in consequence of difficulties with the Creek Indians, of which tribe some of Governor Troup's commections were chiefs. The plan proposed by the general government for the removal of the Creeks did not satisfy the citizens of Georgia, and the Governor had a liery correspondence) with the Sentestry of War on the subject. A treaty was made, to which the Governor had a liery correspondence) with the Sentestry of War on the subject. A treaty was made, to which the Governor froup ordered the officers of the State militia to be in renaices to repel any hostile invasion of the State, thus setting at defiance the authority of the general government. No disturbance ensued, however. The State of Georgia was victorious. During Governor Troup's administration, the Marquis de Lafaystte visited Savannah, and was a received by the Governor. He retired from the Executive chair in 1827, and in 1828 he was re-elected to the United States, thus estimited in the Executive chair in 1827, and in 1828 he was re-elected to the United States Senate, where he served the term of its years, distinguishing himself as the accident of the Senate and retired to priv

the street of Court, in Proceed and administration of the Section of Court of

with the use of alcoholic dricks, tobacco and other stimulants, but he believed that people were to be persuaded and convinced of their errors, not builled out of them. His book against the use of tobacco is one of the elegates treatises on a medical subject that we have earned. Dr. Warren was distinguished for his frank, open, candid, plans speaking, for his unoscentatious manus esand for his earnest recearches after the 'unit. Though an old man, he was never an 'old fogy,' to use a cent term. But what more endeared him to the bearts of his fellow citizens than all his leaving, all his skill, all his hours and all his westit, was his unvarying kindness, his dulicate benevolence and his marked consideration for those of his nation's who had not the where withat to pay his fee. We really believe, and turn some knowledge of the facts, that he would go farther and faster to whit a poor man then a rich one—that is, if it were possible to make any distinction in the victa of a man who for half a century was ever ready to relieve the wants of the ill and unforturate, rich or poor, high or low. unforturate, rich or poor, high or low.

When Dr. Warren died a great man feil in Israel.

From Kaneas.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

Wastroar, April 22, 1556

Colonel Bonne came down last evening, from Frankin.

Be left Mr. Jones better, with a good changs to recover.

This news has partially fulled the excitement, but still
there is an abiding indignation at the act so consistent
with the principles of those fanation who are its authorated with the principles of those fanation who are its authorated with the principles of those fanation who are its authorated with the principles of those fanation who are its authorated with the principles of those fanation who are its authorated with the principles of those fanation who are its authorated with the principles of those fanations of the meeting held in Lawrence to deliberate how to resresent things for Northern lastitudes, Robinson preter led in his speech that he believed Jones was shot by a principle of the proposibility. The free chate Givernor, in the most pompous style ceclared that the assassin must be detected, and as "Governor of Kansas," he would coffer "a reward of \$500 for his apprehension!" What hypeerisp!

Barder was heard to say that he was "corry it han

most pompous style, declared that the assassim mut be detected, and as "Governor of Kansas," he woult effer "a reward of \$500 for his apprehension!" What bypeoris;!

Recder was heard to say that he was "sorry it hap pened, though Jones deserved, or might have exacted it, still it ought to have been done differently.

During all the time that Gen. Whitfield and his friends were in Lawrence, they were constantly insuited. They could not walk in the atreets without being justed about, cursed at, hissed, or in some way interrupted. W. F. Wright, who has been acting as counsel for Gen. Whitfield, could not move about at all free from larult and annoyance. This being the fact, as I informed you, Gen. Whitfield has informed the committee that he will make no defence, or have nothing to do with the investigat on unless it is held at some other place than Lawrence. He is right, and has acted in a manner to be sustained by all reasonable men. There can be no fair trial in that sink-bool of treason; and if Mesers. Sherman and Howard do not hold the investigation at some other point, it is a disgrace to them, to their present position, to the House of which they are members, to their constitution, and, and to the nation. And in that case, should Mr. Oliver not withdraw from the Commissioners, he will misrepresent his constituency, currage Missouri, and forfait the respect of the whole country.

I understand there is a scoret, sworn band in Lawrence, whose specified duty it was to kill Jones, and that bree hundred United States troops are already at Lecompton, for the purpose of insuring their arrest, and maintaining the laws.

The following is taken from the correspondence of the New York Hanaln, conted into the Republican. It is the same note referred to in my last:—

The original letter has just been handed to us. We copy from the original document a much multilated and not over cleanly lot of paper, six inches by four, hadly spelled, and evidently written with a view to disguise the hand. It was foliced in a soft sealin

I have copied this, and mentioned other things, in a running way, in order to ask, in concluding my letter, who are the "border rufflans?" Are they Reeder and his fansiless followers, or Whitheld and his conservative riends?

TROOPS ORDERED TO CANADA.—We find in the Poronto Coloniat the following fist of British troops actually ordered to Canada.—2d battalion let Royals, 18th Royal Irish. 23d Weleb Fusiliers, 68th Light Infantry, 2d battalion Rids Brigade; with artillery and land transport corps in proportion. This will make the force in Canada exceed 7,000 men. They will be under the orders of a Lieutemant General (Eyre) and Major General. We learn shat 5,000 men are destined for the West Indies.

Foeron, May 3, 1856.

The Waltham Affair-The Grocer. Bank-In Fumo-Hormons-Sales of Real Estate-The New Marine Hospi tal-Newspaper Changes—The L-gislature—May Day— The Boston Libro d'Oro for 1855- 6—Organization of the Whige Commenced-Bribery-The Am ruan State The officers of the Waltham Bank peremptorily deny

that any one connected with that institution had any knowledge of Mr. Davis' criminal conduct, and chal-lenge proof to the contrary. They state that the knowledge of Davis' evil doings took them as much by sur-pulse as it did the rest of the community. They are en-titled to the benefit of the denial, but they should have nade an official statement of the transactions of Davis with the bank last week, for stories adverse to the bank are very current among Waltham people, which ought not to be allowed to pass without something more than a mere contradiction. The condition of the bank, in a pecuniary sense, which is what the public are most concerned with, is represented to be exceilen', so that its standing cannot be affected by what has happened. For Mr. Davis' paper the bank is stated to have abundant

collateral security.

The Senate has accepted a report granting the Grocers' Bank leave to withdraw; that institution having peritioned for a reduction of capital and a change of name. The Grocers' has done the right of the present month, all its liabilities, and have on hand, and available, property to the value of half a million of dollars. A detailed statement of the condition of the bank will be placed before the Supreme Court on the 25 h

lest observance of the day that I have heard mentioned of was that of Mr. J. stab Bradles, an eminent merchant, who gave \$5,000 to the Association for the Rebeft. And Women.

That interesting acqual, the list of persons, forms and outportations in Boston paying taxes on property worth \$6,000 and upwards, has just been published. The richest man whose name figures in this edition of the "Golden Book for 1850" is Eveneer Francis, who pays \$13,412 36 on property valued at \$1,742,500. Mr. and is must be very unlike other men, if this paymen loss not amony hum more than his property affords him resure—there is comething so very like being plundered in paying a rax bill. Most of the names that figure, who may figure of aggeed either, are the same as in owner years. It appears that the number of militonaires is not be large here as it was some years ago, but the number of rich men is on the increase—that is, if a man one be called rich who has only six, seren or eight hund eit thousand collars "to commence the next world with," as Errkine said.

The whig members of the Legislature, aided by some of their outsite brethren, held a meeting on the evening of the let; at the State Goue, and appointed a State Committee of nearly fifty persons, numbering some of the voteran members of the party, and good men. Mr. Hillard proposed a long resolution, eulogizing whig primit ples and acrouncing the intention of our whigs to stand by them. While the resolve says the whigs will not join sectional or prescriptive parties, there is supposed to be nothing in it that formed them from joining the democrate. The resolution was adopted.

Some fool or other has been trying to bribe some members of the Legislature to vote as he wanted them on a railroad question. The subject is exciting attention, and probably will be investigated.

The American State Council will meet on the 6th of May. Its action is looked for with considerable interest. Even those who look upon the Presidential election as being in the nature of a foregone conclusion an

The Know Nothings and nigger worshippers of Indiana held a fusion convention at Indianapolis, on the let inst. and after nominating a full State ticket to run in oppo sition to the democrats, passed the following resolu

Resolved. That we will resist by all proper means, the ad-mission of any sieve State into this Union formed out of the Territories resurred to receden by the Missouri Compromise or other wise. Resolved. That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Karasa as a Free State.

otherwise

Account That we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a tree State.

Reforved. That we are in favor of the naturalization laws of Congress with the tree years' probation, and that the right of suiting research that the companies and not precede naturalization.

Be the power to prolibit the meneral a seambly of the diate have the power to prolibit the other distributions in an which will effectually suppress the evis of interposture the which will effectually suppress the evis of interposture.

A leading democrat of Missouri—modersed by the Memphise Bulletin as such—proposes that a retional convention of whys shall run kidward Everett, of Massachustia, for President, and James C. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

THE BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.—This board THE BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.—This board which was appointed to examine candidates for promotion in the engineering branch of the naval service, has been ordered to meet in this city. The candidates for promotion are required to report to the Engineer is Chief, Mr. Martin, at his office in the department, on the 19th inst. Our didates for admission are to be examined on the 2d of June, preximo. Persons wishing to become such candidates are required to file in the department satisfactory testimony relative to their character and qualifications to perform the duties of third assistant engineers in the United States navy, and they will be authorized to go before the tourid for examination. They must also state their sge.— Washington Union, Moy 3.

The National American State Convention.

The National American Executive Committee having called a National Convention, to be held in the city of New York, on the 12th day of June, composed of the same number of debigates as its electoral votes to which the several States are entitled, to be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed in the respective States, the undersigned, as the New York State Onsmittee, constituted under the call of the said Executive Committee, bereby appoint a State Convention, to be held at Albany, on the 20th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock M., to elect thirty-five delegates to the said National Convention.

on the 20th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock M., to elect thirty-fire delegates to the said National Coursention.

The object of the National Coursention is to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported in the coming canvass by the American party.

The Americans of each Assembly district in the State of New York, who hold, with the Bioghamton platform, that "the institution of slavery should derive no extension from the repeal of the Missouri compromise," are in favor of a practical restoration of that compromise, by preserving to freecom the territory which was covered by it, and approve of the Convention of June 12th, are requested to send a celegate to the said istate Convention.

The credentials of delegates should be certified by one of the members of the State Committee from the Justicial district to which the delegates may respectively belong.

SILAS M. STILLWELL, lat District.

HORATIO N. WILLD, ""

SILAS SEYMOUR, 2d "

SAMUEL H. HAMMOND, 3d "

G. A. DUDLY, "

HENRY J. CAMPBELL, 4th "

ROYAL BARNUM, ""

L. L. LOWELL, 5th "

ROBERT FRASER, ""

SAMUEL A. LAW, 6th "

JEREMIAH COOPER, JAMES WOOD, JR., 7th "

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, ""

F. W. PALMER, ""

SHANGER FRASER, ""

SAMUEL A. LAW, 6th "

JEREMIAH COOPER, ""

JAMES WOOD, JR., 7th "

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, ""

F. W. PALMER, ""

SHANGER FRASER, ""

SAMUEL B. LAW, 6th ""

SAMUEL B. SAMUEL B.

since that time has kept it so, or whether he has let it become rusty and deeayed, or has switched the engine and entire train off the track, let the nation declare.

Mr. Fillmore has not yet received official advice of his nomination—he had not, at least, on the 31st of March, when at Florence; but in a letter from there of that dave, to me, after regretting the necessity of so early a nomination, and that the choice had not fallen upon another, he says—"I am fully preparel for any sacrilice which it may be necessary to make, and any responsibility it may be necessary to take."

His outjeal intention, when he went abroad, included a visit to Russia. I suppose he is in St. Petersburg now, and will be home between the middle and later part of June. He can then speak for himself.

I have given you my own information and helle', and briefly my reasons for it. This is fortified by his declaration in another place, since his nomination, where he said, "I am determined to six for swim, live or die, with my friends. Our cause is just, for it is the cause of our common country and every part of it, and we ough't to triumph; but if we fail, we shall at least have the consilation of knowing that we were engaged in a righteous cause and deserved success." As the outlines of the future become more apparent, you will be able to judge whether I am correct or not its believing that the American masses, the great middle classes—men who love this country for its own sake, and not for the spolls of office—will rally openly to his standard and mark him as the man of their choice.

You know, qui e as well as I do, how much confidence is to be put in the republican and abilition out cry of men of that class, at the North, who swear they hold the destines of the country in their breeches pocket, but who show on every popular test, as in the late elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut, at Atbany, &: &c., that they now number about one vote in eleven of the entire masses of the country, and are growing "small by degrees and beauti

Hoboken City News.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOBOREN COUNCIL —The new Cot cil of Hoboken met at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock or Monday morning, for the purpose of organizing. Council-man Beard was temporarily called to the chair. The first ballot tor President of the Council for the ensuing year reculted in the unanimous choice of George W.
Bampion, of the Second ward. The message of his Honor
Mayor Clickener was then received, read, and 500 copies

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday, May 6-6 P. M.
The stock market was lower to-day. All the leading railroad stocks were in demand, and the sales were quite large. At the first board Indiana b's dealined M per cent; Virginia 6's, %; Illinois Central bonds, %; New York Central Railroad, %; Reading Railroad, %; Cleve York Cedtral Eallroad, ¾; Reading Railroad, ¾; Cleve pand and Toledo, ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1¾; Michigan Southern Railroad, 1¾. Nicaragous Transit advanced ¼ per cent. Wiscensin Lake Shore Railroad was firm at 12 per cent, and there were small saice at that price. The greatest decline to-day was in the leading Western railroad stocks. Michigan Southern and Chicago and Rock Island experienced the heaviest fall. Cleveland and Toledo opened at 75% per cent, cash, and closed at 75, buyer ten days. Erie was about the steadlest stock on the list. The large receipts of this company in April and the prospect of May cannot be overlooked. The receipts thus far in May have been at the rate of \$778,000 for the thus far in May have been at the rate of \$778,000 for the month—an amount greater than the New York Central ever received in one month. Eric cannot remain long at present prices. It is one of the cheapest stocks on the list at current rates. Railroad bonds are well main-tained. The pressure in the money market has not at-flected much this class of securities. At the second board the market generally was a little

better. There was not much business transacted, bu the tendency was slightly upward. Erle advanced ½ per cent. Cleveland and Toledo fell off ¾ per cent. After the board stocks were lower, with the exception of Eric. Michigan Southern closed at 95 per cent; Cleveland and Toledo at 74; New York Central, 99% a 91; Galena and

Chicago, 111 a 1113; Reading Railroad, 8934 a 8934.

The steamarip Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool tomorrow, (Wednesday), will take out about \$800,000 in specie. The steamship Ericsson, from this part for Liver-pool on Saturday and the steamship North Star, for Southampten and Havre on the same day, will take out a large amount. The probability is that the total ship ment this week will be equal to that of last.

The Long Dock Company of New Jersey have presented their plan to the stockholders of the Eric Railroad Com pany, and the public generally, in a notice, which will be found immediately after the stock sales in this column. The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:-| Paid on Treasury account | \$12,803 92 |
Received on Treasury account	135,011 70
Balance on Treasury account	9,768,158 24
Paid for Assay office	220,944
Paid on disbursing checks	43,866 84

ridge Cannel Coal Company is called for the 15th inst., at the office of John Thompson, No. 2 Wall street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a

semi annual dividend of four per cent.

The annual report of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincionati Railroad shows that its earnings for the year ending December 31, 1855, were \$1,290,395 92-axpearse \$558,239 61—net earning, \$732,056 31. The re-ceipts from passengers have fallen off \$37,944 91—which is attributed to the unprecedented high stage or water in the Ohio during the last season—while the increase of receipts from freight was \$106,094 93. During the year a continuous line has been opered between Cleveland and St. Louis via Indianapolis. Tairty-seven miles of road has a double track, laid with compound rail, which "ap-pearances indicate will mostly have to be renewed within the next three years." The compound rail has proved far less serviceable than the ordinary. Trail, either from the quality of the material or the manner of construction. The road is now enclosed for its whole length with good substantial fence, with cattle guards at all the road crossings, and great benefit has been derived from this improvement in the sate y and regularity of trains. One hundred thousand dollars of stock owned by this company has been cancelled, thus reducing the capital stoc

that amount. After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by

month ending April 30 has been as follows:-	
To Liverpool—	
Per Canata-American gold bars \$201,943	4
Ergiish gold 9,100	
Engrish silver 1,415	
Per Cembris-American gold bars 512,153	
Hsyti 5.800	
Jerepsie 300	
Buence Ayres 8,000	0
Total for April	6
Total for March	3
Total for February	6
Total this year	
Same time 1855	
ame time 1854	5
The Auditor's report of the State or Onio gives the f	0
lowing assessed values, showing the increase of dom-	
	ė.
tic animals in three years.	

INCREASE OF CATTLE IN OHIO. | 1862 | 1855 | Increase | 1862 | 1865 | Increase | 1862 | 1855 | Increase | 1862 | 1855 | Increase | 1862 | 1865 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862 | 1862

Aggregate....\$31,298,754 \$56,615,620 . 70 per cen:

Aggregate expert........\$13,239,040 \$17,040,050

tral Railroad Company is the most important feature in the last annual statement. For the purpose of giving the facts and figures and the views of the company's land Commissioner the most extended circulation, we giv aim

report at length:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RABLEGAD COMPANY—LAND REPORT.

LAND DEPARTMENT, Chicago, March 31, 1846
GENTLEMEN—Loge leave to submit the following reof the present condition of the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company:

By a statement of the transactions of this department,
dated Droember 31, 1865, it appears that at that time
there were on hand—

 Of construction lands
 1,680,400

 Of interest fund lands
 111,414

 And of free lands
 288,2:3

These lands are situated as follows, to wit:—

ON THE MAIN LINE.

1. Between Cairo, the extreme southern point of Pa'e, and line of the Obio and Mississippi Railroad... 448,740

2. Between line of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad... 448,740

3. Between line of Terre Haute and Alton Railroad... 318,080

3. Between line of Terre Haute and Alton Railroad and that of Great Western Railroad ... 142,140

4. Between line of Great Western Railroad and that of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and that of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad ... 347,680

5. Between line of Dixon Air Line Railroad ... 63,450

6. Between line of Dixon Air Line Railroad and Dunleith, in northwest part of the State ... 75,530

ON THE CHICAGO BRANCH.

ON THE CHEAGO BRANCH.

7. Between line of Ohio and Mississ'ppi Railroad, and that of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

8. Between line of Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and Great Western Railroad.

9. Between line of Great Western Railroad and Chicago.

24,978

The brews and chear is maner have beautiful than that the east, and equal, it not appeint, to the brown Suncest the east, and equal, it not appeint, to the brown Suncests of Maryland.

In the upper part of this division, the laad it rolling, michiating like he were of the cosm under the infinity of the common of Maryland.

In the upper part of this division, the laad it rolling, michiating like he were of the cosm under the infinity of the common of the cosm of the cosm

This company took these lands thus comparatively valueless, under the act of the State Legislature, and by the expenditure of about twenty milbions of dollars, imparted vitality to the whole matter by the construction and equipment of this road. That the country might be rapidly developed, the carrying business of the road increased and a moderate price obtained for the lands, the credit system was adopted. The prices were fixed from five to twenty-five collars per acre—ux years credit given, and now three per cent interest out of charged Iwo years interest at this rate on the whole amount of purchase money is required to be paid when the contract for rale is made, and the purchases gives his notes at two, three, four, five and six years, with the interest added. One of the conditions of sale is, that one several tenth so the land shall be cultivated each year, so that, at the end of five years, one taif of it shall be under cultivation. Already the benefit of the superintendent, and when fully carried out, that business will be increased to such a extent that, in my opinion, the whole force of the line constantly employed, will be insufficient to perform it without a double track, and the profit will, of courses, be in proportion.

Stations have been stablished at distances of about ten miles apart for the entire lergth of the road and brancher. Already many of these stations are settled and cultivated, not only the business of the road, but that of sach station, will be horecased, and the lots which are now sold for prices merely nominal, will than become exceedingly valuable, and on are a retained by the company are offered, they are more profitable and yield a better interest, with less labor, than lands at the same rates in the interior of New York, Pennsylvanis, Maryland or Virginia. With the sake have been subject to the prices and en the term for which the lands of this company are offered, they are more profitable and judic about the prices and enterior of New York, Pennsylvanis, Maryland or Virginia.

with the Elisiasippi river on one side, the other on contents with the Elisiasippi river on one side, the other of communication of relicode, the side of the communication of the Elisiasip of the communication of the Elisiasip of the communication of the Elisiasip of the Elisia

1000 III Cen RR Be 53	67	660 do60 6036
4000 do	86%	600 do b60 90
5000 do b30	87	200 do 8934
2000 Mh So Ba 2dis	8236	20 Gal & Ch! RR 112
1000 th & RIRR Ba	9534	60 do b60 112%
2000 LE &W 2d MBs	53	100 do b60 11236
10 sks Bk Comm'ce.	10934	60 do 11134
	113	500 Cley & Tol RR b30 75%
14 Fark Bank	97	95 do 75%
100 Canton Co 530	2834	250 do 75%
100 do b3	2234	100 do 560 76
875 N J Zino Co		
30 Nie Tran Co opg	13%	
	29	
162 Fenn Coal Coc	99	
600 N Y Cen RR b60	92	210 do 75
37 do	91%	100 do b8 75
25 doe	9136	100 do bl0 75
	91	40 Chi & Rkis RR b3 92
200 dob30	91%	50 do b30 92
100 do b80	91%	31 do 91%
	91	25 do 91
200 dob10	9114	75 Wis Lk Sh RR b3 72
	9136	259 MI So & N IARR e 95
too Erie Railroad.s10	56%	50 do830 95
	5634	125 do b60 96
600 do b60	57	50 do 95
8300	COND	BOARD.
\$8800 III Cen RR Bs.	86%	100 shs Ch &RI RR. sB 91
20 she Park Bank	97	56 Little Miami RR. 92% 500 Reading RR 89%
200 Cumb Coal Co.b3	22	500 Reading RR 8934
300 Nie Tran't Co, opg	15%	200 do b10 89%
140 N Y Cen RR	91	200 dob10 89% 200 dor60 89%
200 dob20	91 %	300 do83 8936
20 dob15	91 14	200 do b60 50
160 Erie RR	5634	100 do b30 89%
50 dob3	5634	600 do83 89%
200 do#3	5634	50 Gal & Ch RR . b30 112
60 dob10	56 %	100 Clev & Fol RR 74%
56 Hariem RR	1734	100 do 74%
150 do	17%	100 00 1278
	NING	BOARD.
100 shs WdC&InCoc	45%	1300 sbs G'r Gd Co b3 110
50 dob10	463	500 do b30 11236
50 do b10	4634	100 do b10 1121/2
100 Cum C & I C 830	22	200 do b15 115
300 Gard Gold Coe 1		500 N Carolina 115
900 do b10 1	10	100 Gold Hill rw 130
	man	and the state of t

The Long Dock Company, New Jersey.

Notice is hereby given that books will be open for subscriptions for 300 000 dollars, the residue of the capital stock of the Long look Company, chartreed by the Leginiture of New Jersey, at the office of the New York and Eric Railroad Company, 45 Wall street. New York and Eric Railroad Company, 45 Wall street. New York of Wellecky, the 25th day of May, inst., from 12 to 1 o'clock of said day, and an instalment of one dollar on each share will be required to be paid at the time of subscription; and fature instalments of twenty per cent each will be called for as the work proceeds, twenty days previous notice being given. By order of the directors, HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

J. LANSING ZABRISHE. Secretary.

J. LANSING ZAHRISKIE. Secretary. JERSEY CITY, May 1, 1856.

JERSEY CITY, May I, 1856.

The Long Dock Company, recently chartered by the State of New Jersey, has been crganised by persons deeply interested in promoting the prospecity of the New York and Eric Railroad Company, and for the sole purpose of securing to the rate railroad company a direct and independent approach to the eity, and an ample terminus upon the barbor of New York. Five hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to its capital stock, and by the above advertisement, it will be seen that a further rubscription of three hundred thousand dollars in proposed, which will complete the amount allowed the company of the company in the lace seed to the purpose, with the extentioner of the property purchased for that purpose, with the extentihereof, have been fully set forth to the stockholders of this company in the late report of the President.

The charter of the Long Dock Company is perpetual—limited to a capital of \$800,000—with power to issue Mortgace Bends, to purchase, seel and hold lands; to tunnel Bergen hill, and construct a lateral or brasch railroad to intersect, within the limits of Jersey or Hudson city, any other railroad authorized by law; to build docks, plers, warehouses, or other structures necessary for commercial or other purposes, and establish a ferry, or ferries, to New York.

The exclusive use and possession of the property and privileges acquired, and to be acquired, by the Long Dock Company, will be readed to the New York and Eric Railroad Company, who have the long Dock Company S80,000 per annum, and the interest of the Long Dock Company and the property held by it, whenever the New York and Eric Railroad Company, also to pay all taxes levied on said property.

2. The Long Dock Company to soll any of the property held by it, whenever the New York and Eric Railroad Company, allar to purchase, at any time, the property of the land sold to be piaced in the hands of trustees, to form a sinking fund for the redemption of all indebtedness of the Long Dock Company, which may be created

Ashes.—Sales of 50 bbls. pots were made at \$6.50, and

ASIDES.—Sales of 50 bbls. pots were made a: \$6 50, and 30 do. pest's at \$7.75.

Belladetines.—Flour.—The market continued heavy, and common grades were 123c. a 18c. per bbl. lower. The sales embraced about 5,000 a 6,000 bbls., inclading 2,500 common State, for export, at \$5.50. The current prices for all grades is expressed by the following range of prices:—
Common to good State. \$5.50 a \$5.75
Common to good Michigan \$5.50 a \$5.75
Common to good Michigan \$5.25 a 5.75
Extra State. \$5.75 a 6.00
Common to good Michigan \$6.25 a 5.75
Extra Gneece. \$7.00 a \$5.00
Common to good Michigan \$6.25 a 5.75
Extra Gneece. \$7.00 a \$5.00
Common to good Wichigan \$6.25 a 5.75
Extra Gneece. \$7.00 a \$5.00
Common to good Wichigan \$6.25 a 6.75
Common mixed to good brands. \$6.25 a 6.87\footnote{Chicic extra Georgetown, Richmond and \$1.10 miss and \$1.50 miss. \$9.00
Choice extra Georgetown, Richmond and \$1.10 miss. \$9.00 a 10.00
The sales of Canadian brands amounted to about 600
bbls. at quotations. Southern brands were heavy, while the sales embraced 1,700 bbls., at the quotations given above. Rye flour was quiet at \$3.75 a \$4.75 for fine and auperfine. Meal was easier; sales of \$20 a 300 bbls. Jensey were made at \$3.50 a \$3.25\footnote{Chicic extra Georgetown, Richmond and \$1.10 miss. \$1.25 for poor, and \$1.65 for good Tennessee red, and \$1.90 for prime Southern white. Corn continued heavy; the sales embraced about 30,000 bushels in lot, at \$1.25 for poor, and \$1.65 for good Tennessee red, and \$1.90 for prime Southern white. Corn continued heavy; the sales embraced about 30,000 bushels, included in which were 12,000 bashels of Western mixed from store, at 60c., with 12,000 a 15,000 do., yellow from the slip, at 61c., and white from the slip at 62c., and some lots inferior for distilling, at 57c. Rye—Sales 7,000 bashels Northern were made at 80c. Oats were heavy, while prices were unchanged.

Coffice—A sale of 1,100 bags of Rie was made at private terms.

Cotron.—The sales were confined to about 1,000 a 1,500